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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is but a few weeks, since we noticed the extraordinary fact, that an agent had been sent from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, to make arrangements for the importation of native African laborers to the West Indies, to cultivate the plantations abandoned by the recently emancipated slaves.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of the 15th ultimo, notices the arrival at Jamaica of the ship *Hector*, with one hundred and ninety-seven native Africans, and sixty-four Maroons; ship *Elizabeth*, with one hundred and eighty-two Africans, is reported as having sailed from Sierra Leone for Trinidad; and the ship *Superior*, waiting a cargo of emigrants for Demarara.

Thus the West India plantations are again to be worked by the bone and muscle of Africa. The slave ships, laden with human beings embarked for Cuba or Brazil, are captured by benevolent, liberty-loving Britain; but the slaves are not restored to their native villages, to greet their parents, wives and children, from whom they have been torn by violence. They are re-shipped to the West Indies to increase, by their toils, the tropical products of these islands, that the good people of Great Britain may be supplied with sugar and coffee, uncursed by slave hands! Such *free* labor as will be performed by these men, finds a parallel only in the *voluntary* service of the British sailor enlisted by the press gang! Shameless, canting hypocrisy, to call this suppression of the slave trade!

The Maroons, natives of the West Indies, a few years since, were hunted by blood hounds, pursued to their dens in the mountains, smoked out of their caves, destroyed as wild beasts. Those taken alive were sent, first to Halifax, then to Sierra Leone, where they have been tamed, and now are humanely sent back to take the place which the freed man refuses to occupy. And this is done under professions of benevolence, under the pretext of christianizing and civilizing Africa, and that too by the very nation which orders the capture of American merchant-ships in the African seas under the most frivolous pretences. One is captured because an Afri-

can cook is found on board ; another, because three pairs of shackles are found in a locker ; another has a thousand feet of timber in her hold.—But America is a nation that holds slaves, and, therefore, is *suspected* of visiting Africa only for slaves. Every one knows that slaves cannot be held in Massachusetts ; and yet a single African cook in a Salem ship, is good cause, in the estimation of a British officer, for seizing and sending her to the United States, to be tried for piracy.

But the British do not conceal their intention of supplying their West India plantations with laborers, though it will require over three hundred thousand. We are not left in doubt as to the treatment these people will receive in the West Indies. We have the testimony of scores of intelligent, enterprising, American colored men, who were induced by British agents to emigrate as laborers in 1839, to various British Islands, and to Demarara, who found themselves deceived, poorly fed, treated and worked as slaves. Those who were able have returned to tell their friends the story of their sufferings. But who is to tell the world of the wrongs and woes of the thousands of poor native Africans who are to fill those Islands ? Who is to interpose between the thousand imported laborers on a plantation, (Mr. SANDBACK applied for that number,) and their merciless driver ? Oh ! but they will be free men !—can choose their own employers, make their own bargains,—if injured, can appeal to the laws for redress. Shameless imposition ! Many of the American emigrants could not even leave the plantation of their employer, it being accessible only by water, and the boat or vessel which furnished their only means of access or egress being strongly secured to the plantation dock. The poor people once securely on the plantations, may be called free, or what you please, but they will be required to perform the greatest amount of labor their strength will admit of, and will be fed, like English paupers, on the smallest amount of food that will enable them to perform the labor required.

The policy of the British Government in supplying labor from Africa, has not been adopted without due deliberation. All other expedients to procure laborers has been tried and failed. The continual falling off in the supply of sugar, would soon leave no other alternative than the introduction of foreign sugar for British consumption ; this would complete the destruction of the West India planters, and force British abolitionists to use slave sugar or none at all. Thus situated, abolition benevolence discovers that the great cause of human liberty will be subserved, and the slave trade suppressed, by taking the native African to the West Indies, where he can be converted into a proper man—enlightened and elevated, socially, morally, and politically, on a sugar plantation ! Although a sugar plantation in America, and in every other quarter of the globe, is the pandemonium of the negro, yet in a British island it is a school of morals in which he will learn every thing that is good ! What will the O'CONNELS, the BUXTONS, and the GURNEYS, say of this new measure ? Whatever they

may say or do will be as little heeded by the ministry as was their protest against the treaty with Texas. British ministerial anti-slavery, accommodates itself to circumstances. The expediency of the measure being settled, we predict that new orders will be given to the naval commanders on the African station, to increase their number of recaptures by breaking up the baracoons, and that these slave traders, who, like CANOT, (the successor of PEDRO BLANCO,) will relinquish the buying, selling, and shipping of slaves for Spanish and Portuguese dominions, and engage in lawful traffic under the *British flag*, will be enabled to do a better business in procuring *free* emigrants for the West Indies. What power is in this new scheme, for happyfying the degraded Africans under its transforming influence! The greatest villains that have disgraced humanity, like ROBESPIERRE and MURAT under the French philosophy, become benefactors of their race! CANOT, the prince of slave traders, is now co-operating with British officers on that coast, in carrying out the views of their Government. But what will be the gain to Africa, if her sons and daughters, who are taken from their homes and friends, are sent to Trinidad instead of Cuba? In either place they are lost to Africa. If after being marched to the coast, on condition of *consenting freely* to emigrate to the West Indies, these Africans should change their minds and refuse to embark, they would, on returning home, be doomed as a sacrifice to their gods.

In whatever light this plan of transporting native African laborers to the British colonies is viewed, it is barbarous and unjust, and conflicts with the previous professions of Great Britain; nor can it be prosecuted, but by perpetuating the very evils inflicted by the slave trade.

With the general policy of Great Britain we, as Americans, have nothing to do. But when that Government adopts a policy in relation to America, hostile in its operations and tendencies, we cannot be indifferent.

ANOTHER VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.

THE schooner *Regulus* sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 12th ult., for Monrovia, Liberia. She has been purchased by the American Colonization Society for the use of the Colony, and is to remain on the coast, running between the different settlements of the Colony. She carried out a full cargo of goods for the Colony, and for purchasing territory from the natives. In consequence of the haste in which she was despatched, we had not time to get any emigrants ready, excepting one, who was waiting at Norfolk. She was so much needed by the Governor, that we did not think it right to detain her on any account. She will be a great acquisition to the Colony, and we shall expect to see her influence felt; not only in Liberia, but also among the natives all along the coast.

IMPORTANT COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE State of Maryland, always zealous in the work of Colonization, is now taking effective measures to carry on the work with increased vigor. A State Convention has been held to deliberate on the important interests submitted to them by the Managers of their Colonization Society. It assembled in Baltimore on the 3d ult., at 11 o'clock, in the Light street Church. Delegates appeared from *every county* in the State. This shows that an unusual interest is felt on the subject. The Convention was fully organized by the election of JOHN NELSON, of Baltimore, President; and the Rev. JOHN MINES, OTHO SCOTT, JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Dr. A. C. THOMPSON, Gen. THOMAS EMORY, Gen. TILGHMAN, HANSON B. PIGMAN, WM. H. TUCK, Vice Presidents; and BRANTZ MAYN, and HUGH D. EVANS, Secretaries.

After which the Board of Managers of the State Society, presented to the Convention an address, which was listened to with much interest, and referred to a Committee to report thereon. This Committee reported a series of resolutions, which we regret not being able to lay before our readers at present.

Of the discussion which arose on these resolutions, and of the general benefits of the Convention, the *Baltimore American* remarks:

"The debates yesterday were in the highest degree animated, earnest and able. The sentiments of some of the most intelligent gentlemen of the State, from the several counties, were delivered fully and freely, and were no doubt in accordance with the general tenor of public feeling throughout the commonwealth on the interesting matters before the Convention.

"We may congratulate the friends of Colonization on the results of the free interchange of opinions and views which this Convention has been the means of bringing about. The members of it will return to their respective homes more deeply impressed than ever with the importance of the enterprise—more fully satisfied concerning its feasibility—nay assured of a certainty, that with proper co-operation on the part of the people of Maryland, the success of the undertaking can no longer be doubted.

"One of the most important acts of this Convention was to take measures for the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between this port and Cape Palmas. We may soon expect to see a regular packet, bearing the banner of the young commonwealth on the Western coast of Africa, sailing from our harbor, manned by colonists, and devoted to the exclusive use of trading between the mother country and the infant, yet thriving, settlement in Liberia.

"To the free colored people of our State this practical exhibition of facts long since declared to them, yet unwillingly credited, will come with all the force of reality, and seeing, they will believe that the home prepared for them in the land of their fathers, by their friends in Maryland, is indeed a spot where freedom may be enjoyed in prosperity, and where their condition may be improved immeasurably beyond anything which they can hope for in this country."

We hope to be furnished soon with a detailed account of the proceedings, and full reports of the debates. We regard the action of this Convention as most important to the interests of Colonization. And we hope soon to see all the States coming forward in this good and glorious work.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

No plan was ever devised by human wisdom, better calculated to accomplish the benevolent object of elevating a degraded portion of our race, than American Colonization, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with from those who misapprehend its objects and tendency.

Many colored men are now enjoying in Liberia the blessings of social and civil liberty, and all the necessities of life, and no where could they be surrounded by stronger inducements to industry. It is gratifying to know that the opposition to emigration which has so generally prevailed among the colored people is giving way. Applications from several colored men and their families for passages to Liberia have been recently received. Some of these applicants are possessed of considerable property, which they wish to invest in coffee plantations.

For the information of these, as well as others who wish to emigrate to Liberia, I addressed the following letter a few days since to Dr. JOHNSON, a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman of Philadelphia, who has spent four years in Liberia, first as physician, then as Governor of Bassa Cove Colony, and who is himself preparing to return to that country to prosecute the coffee growing business. His very interesting reply is subjoined.

Dr. W. JOHNSON,—

DEAR SIR,—I will thank you for replies to the following inquiries :

What is the quality of Liberia coffee? Is the soil best calculated for growing coffee abundant in Liberia? Is the plant easily raised? What number of trees will grow profitably on an acre? At what age does the tree commence bearing? What is the average product of the tree when mature? What is the cost per acre of clearing land, and preparing it for the coffee tree, and what the yearly amount of labor to keep the land and trees in good condition?

Replies to the above inquiries, and such other information as you may be able to give in relation to this subject, will much oblige several respectable colored men who are preparing to emigrate to Liberia, some of whom have the means of engaging largely in the coffee business.

Yours, &c.,

S. WILKESON.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3, 1841.

SIR,—I received yours of the 29th this evening, and will endeavor to make satisfactory answers.

All who have tried the Liberia coffee, as far as I have heard, say that it is equal in quality to the Mocha or Java. The usual cost of clearing land in Liberia, and introducing a crop of rice, is about five dollars worth of goods, at African prices, per acre. The natives are accustomed from their childhood to that kind of work, and will do as much as white men for twenty-five cents per day, or three dollars per month. A large part of the country is covered only by a recent growth of wood, as the natives clear new farms every year. They neither use ploughs nor hoes, and when the bushes and trees are cut and burned, the land is prepared to receive the seed or whatever they cultivate. The land on that coast commences to rise toward the interior almost in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. At the distance of about five miles inland the sandy soil and the swamps

entirely cease, and are succeeded by a moderately elevated and rolling country. The lower levels are composed of clay and loam, with a mixture of sand sufficient for making bricks, and the higher, which occupy far the greater part of the country, of a reddish gravelly loam, precisely adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

In September and October limes should be collected, and the seed separated by rotting and washing them, and sown in a nursery, and coffee preserved for seed in December.

The land should be cleared in January; February and March, team and harrows prepared; rice sown in April, and the lime seedling transplanted into a hedge, and coffee sown in a nursery. Two men will easily enclose forty acres with hedge in ten days. After planting, it requires scarcely any further care, and will in eighteen months be sufficient to prevent the passage of any domestic animal. When well grown it will prevent the intrusion of monkeys, as it is thickly set with thorns.

The price of a yoke of bullocks is about thirty dollars. Rice requires no farther cultivation, but the sprouts from stumps should be destroyed as soon as they spring. The rice will be cut in August, threshed and sold in the rough state, and the land immediately ploughed. As the roots are small and soon decay, they will by this time obstruct the plough much less than they would have done at first. Peanuts may be planted at this season, and are one of the best products for commerce—of so quick growth and so little expense. At the first and second ploughing, we may also raise corn, pumpkins, peas, millet, sweet potatoes, &c. In the next March the ground should be ploughed again, marked and cross marked, and planted with corn. In May a coffee plant is to be set in every third hill of every third row, being at the distance of about ten feet, and five hundred trees grown on an acre. In June if any have died others may be introduced from the nursery. Afterwards the same things may be produced twice a year until the coffee is four years old, by ploughing between the rows of coffee, which may be manured with the trash left on the land.

Peanuts might be raised constantly instead of other crops. The vines require to be pulled up, and the peanuts picked off like potatoes, and then by partly covering the vines with earth another crop will be produced indefinitely, and if the land should require ploughing to destroy the other vegetation, the vines can be picked and transferred to the ploughed ground at the same time.

The coffee requires rather close topping after it is two feet high, as the elongation of the lower part of the trunk will even then make the full grown tree six or seven feet in height, which it ought not to exceed. It always bears when cultivated on the third year, though but a small quantity. There is a large increase in the product every year, and in seven years, I think from my observation of a number of trees of about that age, they will average four pounds per tree. We have not yet seen the tree attain its full growth, but it doubtless requires about fifteen years.

In the West Indies it is said to grow twenty years. The lowest estimate of those in the Colony who have raised, measured and weighed the coffee repeatedly, is five pounds per tree for an average production. This is quite extraordinary, as in the West Indies the average crop is stated by very respectable authority to be, at full bearing, a tierce of a thousand pounds to an acre, on which they plant about seven hundred trees. A coffee tree in Monrovia yielded last year two bushels three and three-fourth pecks of berries, which produced seventeen pounds of cleaned and cured coffee. Such facts as these are fully explained by the appearance of the trees. They will grow, if not topped down, to the height of twenty feet, and will cover ten feet square of land, while the extent of the branches in the

The coffee berries are commonly borne on the branches more compactly than any other fruit which I recollect to have seen. A small branch which I brought to New York bore, within the space of one foot square, one hundred and sixty berries, and was a fair specimen of their general appearance.

The plant is indigenous in Liberia, or has become naturalized, so that it abounds in the forest.

The usual allowance of laborers in the West Indies, is one slave to an acre of coffee. But we have free women, children and natives for its prosecution, to all of which circumstances it is very well adapted.

We have two or three kinds of coffee, one of which, and the best, has leaves as large as a hand, and another as small as that of the apple tree.

Yours, &c.,

W. JOHNSON.

COMMANDER W. K. LATIMER'S OPINION OF THE LIBERIA COLONIES.

WE are glad to lay before our readers the following extracts of a letter addressed to the Navy Department, by Commander LATIMER, of the United States ship *Cyane*. The letter bears date May 16th, and contains the result of his observations while spending some months on the coast of Africa. It will be seen that the opinion of this respectable officer and impartial and disinterested witness, is highly creditable to the character and prospects of the Colony. All his statements corroborate the official despatches which we have from time to time received, and published from the Colony, and a confirmation of the statements made by the traders who have visited that part of Africa. They all remark the strength of attachment which the colonists feel for their new homes. There have been frequent instances of the colonists' coming to this country on business, and to see their friends, and efforts have been made to induce them to remain here; strong inducements have been held out to them, again to locate themselves in this country; but all in vain. The land of their ancestors is too dear to their hearts, and if sacrifices must be made and trials endured to lay there the foundations of a Republican Government, to establish the institutions of religion, they are willing "to endure unto the end for the sake of the glory that shall follow." These facts ought to be made known to all the free colored people in this land. They must be made to see that Liberia presents to them a home, and an asylum such as can be found in no other land under the sun.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Navy Department by Commander W. K. LATIMER, commanding the U. S. ship Cyane, dated 16th May, 1841.

"The arrival of this ship on the 24th February, at Cape Messurado, town of Monrovia, was hailed by the colonists with great pleasure. I paid a visit with Gov. BUCHANAN, under whose judicious and able guidance the Colony is directed, to the towns of Caldwell, on the St. Pauls, and New Georgia, on the Stockton river. The latter is settled by libera-

ted African slaves, recaptured by our cruisers and returned to their country by the Government. I found both places in a very prosperous and flourishing state; each family occupying a comfortable house, and the grounds around under good cultivation, with an abundance of the comforts of life; and all cheerful and perfectly contented with their situation, and not an emigrant expressed a desire to leave his adopted country and return to the United States. Besides the grounds around their houses, which supply them with a superabundance for their immediate wants, farms in the rear of the settlements are cultivated to some extent, and sugar-cane has been successfully introduced, and the cultivation of it is increasing.

"I will here remark, that all the recaptured Africans have embraced the Christian faith, and some have married with the emigrant women, and feel themselves very superior to the natives around them. They have the same privileges as the emigrants, are enrolled in the militia, have a vote at the elections, and each man has his musket; they have a school, and a competent person to teach their children, and some of the adults have learned to read, and have adopted in all respects the customs of the emigrants.

"On ascending the Stockton we stopped at Bushrod Island, on which the public farm is situated, and where the sugar-cane, cassada, sweet potato, plantains, bananas, and Indian corn are all growing with the greatest luxuriance. I found a mill, &c. erected for grinding cane, and had been in operation one season, and found to answer the purpose very well. We returned in the evening to Monrovia, much delighted with our visit, and my most sanguine expectations very far exceeded.

"The town of Monrovia is finely situated on the Peninsula, which joins the cape to the main land. Its position is high, sloping gradually on the north side to the Messurado river, along the banks of which the storehouses are built. It commands a fine prospect of the sea to the south, and Messurado bay on the north, and has a population of about eight hundred persons. I was gratified to find the most strict observance of religious worship, and that great attention is paid to the education of their children. The inhabitants are intelligent and generally engaged in mercantile pursuits; but the business of the place is on the decline, principally owing to the want of articles for exportation—camwood, palmoil, and ivory being the only commodities they offer in the way of trade, which are obtained from the natives, and not in great abundance. Many have accumulated a handsome property, and have retired from the mercantile business, and are turning their attention to agriculture. Coffee of the finest kind grows wild in the forests, and they are now rearing plants from the seed for their plantations, and in time sugar and coffee will become a staple of the Colony. I think the cochineal may be successfully introduced, and become also a valuable article of exportation to the Colony, and of which Gov. BUCHANAN thought favorably.

"I regretted that my stay was so short that it was not in my power to visit the settlement of Millsburg on the St. Paul's river, about twenty-five miles from Monrovia, where there are between three and four hundred emigrants settled on farms. They cultivate the sugar cane and coffee to some extent, and the soil is said to be rich and the country healthy.

"On the 3d of March I sailed for Cape Palmas, and invited Governor BUCHANAN to accompany me, who wished to visit Grand Bassa, Edina, and Sinou, all flourishing settlements of the colonists and under his government, and at which places I had intended to call. He was also desirous of visiting New Cesters, situated between Bassa and Sinou, for the purpose of making a treaty with the chief of that place. An extensive traffic in slaves had been carried on there by a man by the name of CANOT, who owned a large factory, which was recently destroyed by the British.

cruisers on the coast, and the establishment entirely broken up, liberating at the same time some hundreds of poor creatures, who were collected to be disposed of to slave vessels. Cesters was the last and only slave mart existing between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, an extent of coast of near three hundred miles. CANOT is a Florentine by birth, and is now residing at Monrovia by permission of Gov. BUCHANAN.

"I arrived at Cape Palmas, town of Harper, on the 11th March. This, unlike the coast after leaving Cape Messurado, is a bold promontory on which the town is situated; has a fine prospect of the sea to the southeast, and an extensive view of the country to the northwest. We were received with great hospitality and kindness by the Governor and colonists, and by the families belonging to the different missionary societies, who are exerting a most happy influence with the natives in disseminating the Christian faith, the effect of which is already very apparent.

"This Colony is exclusively under the control of the Maryland Society. Governor RUSSWORM, who presides over the Colony, is a colored gentleman, and a man of liberal education and great intelligence, and the most perfect harmony prevails throughout the Colony, and a more judicious selection could not have been made. The population consists of about five hundred emigrants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture, and to which may be ascribed the great prosperity and rapid advancement of the Colony. It renders them entirely independent, is the surest source of wealth, and will secure to them, at some future day, mercantile advantages on a more solid basis. Their products are sugar-cane, rice, corn, cotton, and tobacco, (the two latter as yet are not raised in great quantities, but of a very superior quality,) bananas, plantains, cassada, sweet potatoes, and all garden vegetables in abundance and of an excellent kind. I visited their farms and found their houses comfortable, the soil rich, and with but little labor, it yields an abundant crop. The emigrants are cheerful, their countenances beaming with pleasure, and all seem perfectly contented with their situations, and delighted with their adopted country.

"There are four schools in the Colony for the education of the children of the emigrants, and great attention is paid to their improvement: the children of the natives are also admitted to the schools. I witnessed at the school under the direction of the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, a very interesting examination of his native pupils, some of whom have been at school near four years, and speak and read English perfectly well.

"I was informed by Governor RUSSWORM that in the last year about thirteen thousand gallons of palmoil, at an average of thirty-seven cents per gallon, and about one thousand bushels of rice, at one dollar per bushel, had been disposed of to the traders on the coast, and that he was making arrangements to introduce the camwood in large quantities, which can be readily had at some distance interior from the settlement, and is purchased from the natives at thirty-five or forty dollars a ton, and sold to the traders at sixty and sixty-five dollars per ton.

"This Colony has been settled less than seven years, and a stranger visiting it will be convinced of the rapid improvement they have made, and be assured of its future prosperity."

THE following report of a conversation held with two colored men who had visited Liberia, is from a clergyman in Portsmouth, Virginia. We present it as it is presented to us, without comment. It speaks for itself.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

REPORT OF TWO COLORED MEN WHO HAD JUST RETURNED FROM MONROVIA.

A few days since, after the arrival of the sloop of war Cyane at this station, I met two of her crew (colored men) in the street, and feeling a curiosity to hear what impression they had received during their short visit to the Colony, I entered into conversation with them. They were from the North, and seemed to be very observing and intelligent young men. I inquired whether they were pleased with the appearance of the people. They replied with much spirit and readiness, that they were surprised and agreeably disappointed. "We expected to see a poor people and a dull town; but when we landed we found as pretty and neat a town as we wish to see. Monrovia looks about as well as your town, and the people live well and appear to be happy. It is a grand object, sir, and is doing good. We were much surprised, and our former views, which were against Colonization, were entirely changed. It is doing much good."

I offer this for publication without comment. It is the testimony of *colored men*, who were opposed to the plan of Colonization, and prejudiced against the Colony.

S.

AFRICAN NEWS.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,—Recent despatches from Governor BUCHANAN corroborate the statements published in your paper of the 7th inst., from the *African Luminary*, of the prosperity of the Colony.

The distribution of premiums has excited a spirit of competition greater even than was anticipated; and as premiums will hereafter be limited to products grown on ground around which hedges are planted, we may expect soon to see every field enclosed with a good lime or orange fence. Then stock can be raised as cheaply as in any country. We may safely calculate from this time forward, that all emigrants whom the Society may send to Liberia, can be supplied with provisions raised in the Colony; and that a surplus will be left to supply the shipping visiting its ports.

The Governor, in compliance with the wishes of the Board, has made great exertions to purchase from the natives the country lying between the settlements of the Colony, and has succeeded in securing the very important section extending from the river Sinou, south to Little Kroo, a distance of twenty miles. He has also a good prospect of completing the purchase of thirty miles additional coast. The Board has been anxious to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony north of the St. Pauls to Cape Mount; but the Governor has not succeeded in making this purchase, although he has visited the country for that purpose. Much of it has been distracted by wars, and whole towns destroyed. The kings were engaged in settling their quarrels, and in rebuilding their desolated villages, and he was unable to get a general council. After closing the account of his visit to the Vey kings of the Cape Mount country, the Governor remarks:—

"I must not conceal from you my fears of a hostile influence which is operating against us. An English mercantile house has taken Mr. CANOT into its connexion, and

instructed him to purchase Cape Mount, and the senior officer of this station, Mr. DENHAM, has been ordered to co-operate with him in that object. CANOT is now there with H. B. M. Brig Termagant; and of course nothing they can do will be left undone to prostrate my plan and give success to their own. They can, and probably will, bid higher than I should dare do, but still I by no means despair. The people there, as elsewhere, are well disposed towards the Colony, and would much rather secure to themselves its patronage and alliance, than receive any temporary advantages which mere English traders could bestow upon them.

"I have been also at New Cesters, but as yet have accomplished nothing there either, only to make known my wishes. In that place, too, we are strongly opposed by the English traders; and, by permission of Lieut. SEAGRAM, the English flag was hoisted there on the evacuation of the place by CANOT, which took place in January."

It seems barely possible that the Governor will be able to secure both Cape Mount and Cesters, though he will soon be in a condition to prosecute these negotiations with more convenience and despatch than heretofore. The small vessel, so long and so much wanted by him, has sailed from New York, with a good assortment of trade goods. But if the British have resolved to compete for the purchase of those districts of the coast referred to, it will embarrass, if not defeat, any efforts the Governor can make. Thus we have a fair illustration of British magnanimity and benevolence. Attempting to unite the whole civilized world for the purpose of righting the wrongs of the colored race, and of civilizing Africa, the British, in place of these professions, intercept the progress of a colored Colony planted by the hand of benevolence on the very coast they are protecting at great expense, and which Colony, if unmolested, would accomplish—in fact has been, and is accomplishing, the very thing which the British profess to desire—the civilization and elevation of Africa.

The Colonial Council have enacted laws regulating the trade with the natives, prohibiting the introduction of spirits, guns, &c. These laws, dictated by humanity, have not only been openly violated by British traders, but their violation has been sanctioned, and the offenders protected by officers commanding British vessels of war; and thus the most salutary laws of the Colony have been openly set at defiance. It is not enough that the search and seizure of American vessels by British cruisers have become so frequent that every arrival from Western Africa brings accounts of new aggressions; they seem determined, not only to exclude American vessels from all participation in the African trade, but to throw every obstacle in the way of the successful prosecution of American Colonization. Strange as it may appear, the British African policy, although so decidedly hostile to American interests, has its advocates and apologists in this country; those who would vainly labor to conciliate British favor, and as vainly hope to secure their co-operation in behalf of American Colonization, and who advise the emigration of American colored men to British settlements in Africa, instead of our own.—More on this subject hereafter.

Yours, &c.,

S. WILKESON,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Gov. BUCHANAN's last Dispatch is dated 21st March. At that time the health of the colonists was good, and every thing was in a good condition. The Governor was treating for Tason and Batton, south of Little Kroo, and embracing about thirty miles of coast.

We hope our friends will bear these things in mind on the 4th instant. Our receipts must be increased, in order to meet our enlarged wants.

FROM AFRICA.—We have just seen Capt COOPER, of the British brig *Emily*, from Africa, who has furnished us with the following intelligence. He left Sierra Leone on the 11th May. When he left it was very sickly at that place. A number of deaths had occurred; among them was Sir JOHN JEREMIE, the Governor General. He had been but a few months in the country. While Captain COOPER was at Sierra Leone, two vessels came up from Monrovia, with passengers bound to New York—the brigs *Rudolph Groning*, and *Mentor*. They had some twenty passengers, among whom were the Rev. JOHN SEYS, the superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Africa, Mr. JAYNE, late printer of the *Luminary*, and Mr. and Mrs. DUPEES; they were in good health, and those who were on board Captain TAYLOR's brig, the *Mentor*, had been transferred to the *Rudolph Groning*; the latter was to sail in a day or two, for New York. It is probable that she will touch at the Cape de Verdes.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

COLLECTIONS for the American Colonization Society, made by REV. W. McLAIN, on his tour to the South.

[In consequence of the variety and multitude of Mr. McLAIN's engagements, he was unable to prepare for publication, the statement of his collections and receipts, until he returned to this office a few days since.]

VIRGINIA.

<i>Wheeling, March 14 and 15</i>	John McLure, to constitute his wife a Life-member, \$30; Daniel C. List, to constitute himself a L. M., \$30; C. S. Lambdin (in paper) to constitute himself a L. M., \$30; Z. Jacobs, to constitute his wife a L. M., \$30; John List, on subscription, \$30,	Donat. Repos. Total.
	Miss Johnson \$10, Mrs. Jas. Caldwell \$10, Mrs. S. Brady \$10, A. Caldwell \$1, Mrs. R. C. Bonham \$1, Mrs. Wm. B. Atterbury \$1—to constitute their pastor, Rev. W. Armstrong, a L. M.	150 00
	Mrs. S. Lowther \$5, Mrs. John J. Jacob \$3, Mrs. Joseph L. Fry \$5, Mrs. O. W. Heiskill \$3, Mrs. John Morgan \$2, Mrs. George Baird \$3, Mrs. Samuel Ott \$2, Mrs. John Kote \$1, Mrs. William Paxton \$2, Mrs. S. McClellan \$1, Mrs. A. S. Todd \$1, Cash \$2—to constitute Mrs. Weed, the wife of their pastor, a L. M.	33 00
	Sundry Ladies \$16 21, Mrs. Joseph Morrison, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. Adams, \$1 each—in part, to constitute their pastor, Rev. James G. Sansom, a L. M.	30 00
	Public Collection,	19 21
	John Fisher \$2, George Armstrong \$1, Daniel Lamb \$5, W. W. Jameson \$1, S. H. Jameson \$1, H. D. Brown \$5, Neil McNaughton \$2, Thomas Johnston \$1, Isaac W. Mitchell \$2, Archibald Fisher \$3, Robert Crangle \$2, B. F. Sanborn \$3, Fred. H. Greer \$1, R. C. Bonham \$1, A. T. Laidley \$5, Rev. William Armstrong \$5, Blake, Greisemer & Co. (in nails) \$5, M. & R. H. Sweeney & Co. (in glassware) \$3, Mr. Adams, E. H. Fitzhugh, a Druggist, \$1 each, Mr. Nelson \$5,	28 77
		56 00
		316 98

KENTUCKY.

<i>Lexington, March 20</i> —Mrs. H. Hitchcock, to constitute herself a L. M. of the American Colonization Society,	30 00
Mrs. H. J. Bodley \$10, Miss E. Bodley \$2, Mrs. D. C. Relf, Samuel H. Stevenson, Isaac Spark, John M. McCalla \$5 each, John Skillman \$3, John Milton (annual subscription) \$5, Rev. R. Davidson \$5, D. A. Sayres \$10—less discount on Mississippi note, a 15 per ct. \$1 50—David Castleman, S. Swift, \$5 each, Mrs. Thomas Skillman \$3, Dr. Fish-	

	<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
back \$2, G. W. Sutton \$10, Rev. Mr. Broadbudd \$5, Cash 50 cents, Mrs. Maria F. McCalla, Mrs. M. T. Scott, \$5 each, W. King \$1, Mrs. Morrison 25 cents, Mrs. M. A. Dewes \$5, several individuals, thro' J. M. McCalla, \$13, 114 75			
Jos. Norton, \$1 50; Saml. H. Stevenson, col. by him, \$12, 13 50			158 25
<i>Danville</i> , Mrs. Frederic Yeiser, 10 00			10 00
<i>Frankfort</i> , James Davidson \$5, Cash \$3 62, E. A. Macurdy, C. H. Julian, H. C. Keenon, \$1 each, Thomas B. Stevenson \$2, George W. Lewis \$1, A. G. Hodges (annual subscription) \$10, Jacob Swigert \$10, Em. H. Taylor (annual subscription) \$5, Mrs. Martha S. Taylor \$5, O. Lynn \$2, H. Wingate \$3, William Hasden, John T. Pendleton, W. P. Loomis, J. F. Meek, \$1 each, S. Knott, H. S. Parlew, W. M. Todd, \$2 each, E. C. Mills, M. L. Mills, M. G. Mills, B. Mills, J. M. Mills, \$1 each, Sylvester Welch \$5, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Scott, \$1 each, John Goodman 50 c., Mrs. Love, Miss Talbett, Mrs. Epes, \$2 each, Mr. Graham 50 c., A. Dudley \$2, Mrs. Whitehead \$1, Cash \$1, Orlando Brown \$10, Gov. Letcher \$5, Lysander Hord \$1, 98 62			
Em. H. Taylor, for Repository, \$4, Col. James Davidson, do. \$5, Judge M. Brown, do. \$3, Mrs. M. R. Mills, do. \$1 50, 13 50			112 15
<i>Louisville, March 27</i> —Dr. C. W. Short \$215—\$115 of which is for Charles Gist, a colonist; Wm. Miller (annual subscription) \$50; J. S. Morris, Joshua B. Bowles, Nath. Hardy, W. Richardson, Rev. Wm. Jackson, W. S. Vernon, H. Smith, W. B. Clifton, Dr. E. Ewing, W. & C. Fellows, Galt House, \$10 each; Lemon & Kendrick, Cash, C. S. Snead, Cash, James & William McCrum, Chapman Coleman, Ormsby, Hite & Co., Rowland, Smith & Co., A. Thruston, J. Killers, Prentice & Weissinger, George L. Douglass, James Y. Love, A. Aikin (an. sub. for 1841), E. G. McGinnis, B. G. Cutter, \$5 each; Mr. Rupert, W. F. Pettit, J. W. Gamble, E. & J. Low, \$3 each; Jatta & Co., Cash, \$2 each; D. McNaughton (for History of Liberia) \$3 38, 99 38			
John W. Jones (hardware) \$4, John Rust, do. \$20, Nathan Wells, do. \$2 25, Joseph Chamberlain, do. \$1 50, John Morton (in books) \$3, Mr. Ranney (in crockery-ware) \$5, Provident Society (clothing) \$25, Comfortables \$10, several persons (in groceries) \$22, four blankets \$8, tin ware \$1 25, 102 00			
John Bustard \$11, R. H. Woolfolk \$1 50, Mrs. H. M. Martin \$10, Cash \$3, Saml. Casseday \$10, J. Madison Smith \$1, Mrs. Grow \$2 38 50			
From Members of the Young Men's Colonization Society—R. A. Robinson, G. Robinson, Arthur Lee, \$3 each, Arthur Peter \$5, John C. Marshall \$3, W. J. Lindemberger, J. C. Talbot, John H. Owen, J. G. Bassett, \$5 each, J. B. Wilder \$3, S. Russell, S. S. Bucklin, \$5 each, B. B. Hopkins \$3, W. H. Seawall, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, \$5 each, Balance on old list \$2 25, Mr. Claggett \$3, Richard Richardson, H. H. Jones, J. P. Bull, Cash, Sterling & Wright, \$2 each, James Alden, Dr. E. Griffith, \$1 each, 80 25			
From Members of Ladies' Auxiliary Colonization Society—Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Casseday, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. E. B. Ely, Mrs. McFarland, Miss M. A. McNutt, \$10 each, 90 00			
In smaller sums, from various Ladies, 91 00			
(Of which \$30 from Ladies of St. Paul's church, to constitute the Rev. Charles H. Page a L. M. of A. C. S.)			876 15

INDIANA.

New Albany, John Downey, 1 00

1 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Through the Rev. W. Winans:
Woodville, D. Hoard, Esq. \$12 50, Rev. W. James \$12 50,

Mr. McLean \$12 50, Mr. Stockett \$5, Mrs. Mary Ann	<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Archer, to constitute herself a L. M.	\$30, -	- 72 50	
Through the Mississippi State Colonization Society,		\$3,016 87	3,089 37

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, J. A. Maybin \$100, Judge E. Magee \$100, Rev.			
Dr. Wheaton \$50, Charles Gardiner, \$50,	-	- 300 00	
F. H. Hatch \$25, D. P. Ruff \$20, John Kemp \$10, A. Fisk			
\$15, William Mahard \$10, D. Hayden (in flour) \$8 75,			
William H. \$10, Cash \$10, Rev. William M. Curtis \$25,			
A. Whiting \$10, Cash \$6, W. Sigerson (in flour) \$10, J.			
C. Decamp \$4 50, J. B. Walton, H. Parish, J. & R. Ged-			
chy, Cash, Mr. Paulding, \$5 each, Cash \$15, J. B. Druil-			
lard, William M. Goodrich, \$5 each, William Frost \$3,			
Cash \$9, a Friend \$2, Cash \$4, a Friend, A. R., \$2 each,			
Cash \$1, J. P. Harris \$2, Cash \$1, F. de Lizardi \$25, F.			
Wharton \$25, J. K. Price \$20, Mr. Egerton \$10,	-	320 25	620 25

GEORGIA.

Columbus, G. Hargrave \$100, A. B. Dun \$5, James H. Short-			
er \$10, W. A. Redd \$5,	-	- 120 00	120 00
Total,	-	-	\$5,311 60

From other Sources.

From Lawrence Young, executor of Lee White, toward the transportation of			
seven emigrants, Louisville, Ky.,	-	- 510 00	
From B. Small & A. A. Atkinson, executors of E. Curd, Paducah, Kentucky,			
for outfit of fourteen emigrants,	-	- 170 00	
From D. C. Hibbits, executor of William Steele, Lebanon, Tennessee, for			
transportation of eleven emigrants,	-	- 935 00	
From Rev. John M. McMurray, administrator of Mr. McMurray, deceased,			
for transportation, &c. of one emigrant,	-	- 110 00	
For passage of two emigrants,	-	- 100 00	
Total collections by Mr. McLAIN,	-	-	\$7,136 60

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
23d May, to the 23d June, 1841.

[In addition to the collections of Rev. W. McLAIN.]

	<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
MAINE.			
China, John Brackett,	-	- \$1 50	\$1 50
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Worcester, Francis Thaxter,	-	- \$6 50	13 50
West Springfield, per Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent,	-	- 2 25	
J. Smith and M. Kirkland, each \$1 50,	-	-	3 00
Charlestown, J. Adams and A. Carleton, per J. Harris, F. M.,	-	-	3 00
Boston, C. Atwood, per Hon. R. Choate,	-	-	3 00 31 55

CONNECTICUT.

Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney:			
Somers, Daniel Webster, \$2; three Friends, 75 cents.	-	- 2 75	
East Windsor, Deacon A. Thompson, \$2; a Friend, \$1,	-	- 3 00	
Thompsonville, G. W. Martin, \$1; Mrs. Martin, \$1; G. D. Mar-			
tin, 25 cents,	-	- 2 25	
Rev. Dr. Harvey and J. Anderson, each \$1 50,	-	-	\$ 00
Goshen, Miss C. Norton, \$1; J. Wiley, 25 cents; Mrs. Houston,			
50 c.; Mrs. Harvey, 50 c.; Emily & Chs. Harvey, 50 c.,	-	- 2 75	

		Donat.	Repos.	Total
<i>North Coventry</i> , Laura Chamberlain, 25 c.; E. R. Root, Nan-				
cy Root, G. W. Calhoun, each \$1; D. Higginbotham,				
50 c.; Sarah A. Thompson, 25 c.; Betsy F. Calhoun,				
\$1; A. Jones, 25 c.; Betsy Jones, 12 c.; A. Collins				
and L. E. Collins, each 50 c.,				
		-	6	37
<i>R. B. Chamberlin</i> , S. Talcott, H. Kingsbury, J. T. & J.				
J. Thompson, each \$2; Deacon Hutchinson (on ac-				
count) \$1,				
		-	9	00
<i>Worthington</i> , Collection, \$6 05; Rev. C. Goodrich, \$2; Norman				
Porter, \$3 50, and for Repository, \$1 50,				
		-	11	55
		-	1	50
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Chester Bulkley \$23 50, Mrs. M. Williams \$3,				
a Friend \$3, a Friend \$1, S. Stillman and Wife \$1 50,				
R. Welles \$1, T. Warner \$5, Widow Willard 50 c., W.				
Willard 50 c., A. Crane \$1, S. Gilpin 50 c., Harriett				
Woodhouse 50 c., a Friend \$2, A. Skaates \$1, N. Kel-				
ly \$3 50, H. Lockwood \$1, M. Salls \$1, C. Coleman				
\$1, H. Savage \$2, Clarissa Adams 50 cents, William				
Adams 25 cents, W. Adams 50 cents, a Friend \$1, R.				
Robbins \$1, Sarah N. Wolcott 50 cents, H. Wolcott 50				
cents, H. Wolcott and Daughter 50 cents, Mrs. Win-				
ship 20 cents, C. Robbins \$1, E. F. Cook \$1,				
		-	59	45
		-	4	50
<i>Fairfield</i> , Remitted by Hon. R. Sherman, to constitute William				
Sherman Hunter a Life-member, \$30; and a contribu-				
tion by Congregation of Rev. Mr. Atwater, \$21 65,				
		51	65	157 77

NEW YORK.

<i>Oneida County</i> , Per Rev. H. Bogue, Agent—Wm. Ells, Rev. J.				
M. Hastings, and J. S. Thomas, each \$1 50,				
		-	4	50
		-	4	50

MICHIGAN.

<i>Detroit</i> , Avails of a \$10 U. S. Bank Note, remitted by D. Pilcher				
to W. W. Seaton, Esq.,				
		-	8	50
		-	8	50

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>West Hanover</i> , Rev. James Snodgrass, per William Simonton, 10 00				
<i>West Union</i> , George Plummer, in full,				
		-	5	00
<i>Mifflin County</i> , John Patterson, in full,				
		-	6	00
		-	21	00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Albemarle County</i> , Per Rev. R. R. Meade—Mrs. Lucy Minor \$5,				
Dr. C. Minor \$10, Col. T. Mason \$3, Mrs. Carter				
Gray \$5, W. H. Woodley \$5,				
		-	28	00
<i>Botetourt</i> , Rev. D. M. Wharton, per Rev. R. R. Meade,				
		-	1	50
<i>Middlesex</i> , Rev. B. Burgess, per Rev. A. Lipscomb,				
		-	2	00
<i>Luwenburg</i> , Mrs. Ann S. Nebled,				
		-	2	00
<i>Mecklenburg</i> , Thomas E. Locke,				
		-	1	50
		-	35	00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Charleston</i> , Collections by Mr. Silas Howe—Donation receiv-				
ed from M. Irvin and R. Murry, from Colored Brethren				
in the First Baptist Church,				
		-	32	00
And from subscribers,				
		-	40	50
<i>Clio</i> , N. Thomas, per J. B. McDaniel, P. M.,				
		-	2	00
<i>Vance's Ferry</i> , R. Fralick,				
		-	1	75
		-	76	25

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. A. Hamilton, Agent:				
<i>Steubenville</i> , Rev. C. C. Beatty \$10, Hanse Wilson \$25, Rev. I.				
Morse \$1, H. H. Leavitt \$2, A. J. McDowell \$1, Mr.				
Jenkinson \$1, T. Smith 50c., H. McKirk 50c., S. Mc-				
Mechan \$1, T. Means \$1, J. Means \$5, R. Reed \$2,				
Cash 50c., J. Wilkin 50c., Cash, J. Teaff, J. Sinclair,				
J. McKinney, Cash, T. Hama, J. McDonald, J. H. Mil-				
ler, J. S. Patterson, J. Andrews, D. McGowan, jr. \$1				
each, R. H. Halstead 50c., J. Galbraith \$5, H. R. Rey-				

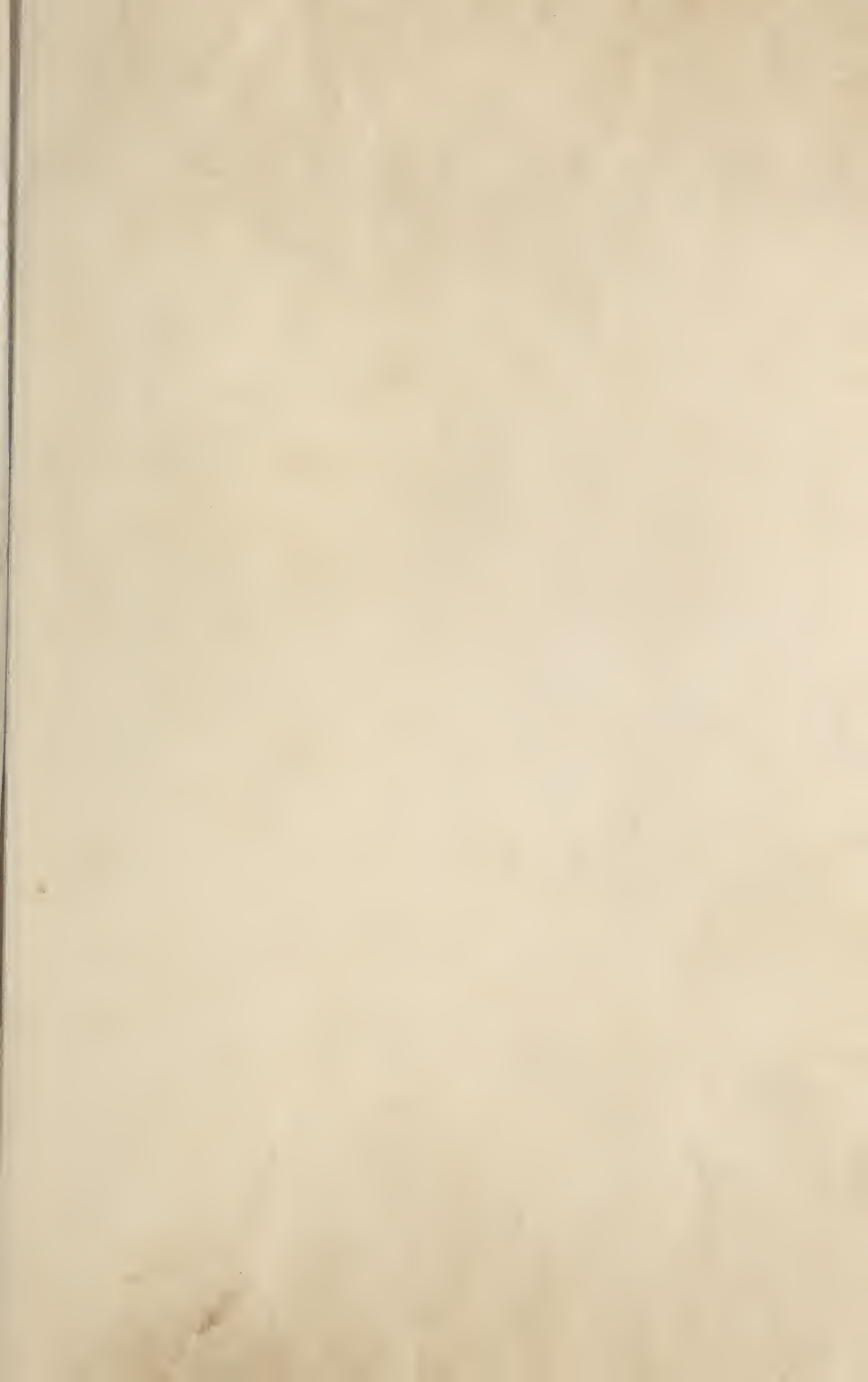
	Donat.	Rep.	Total
nolds, W. McLaughlin, W. Kilgore, Cash, D. Moody,			
A. Hill, M. A. Leach, \$1 each, A. J. Donaldson \$2,			
H. E. Beatty \$3, J. C. Kennedy \$2, L. A. Lykes, J.			
G. Davidson, T. W. Gaoran, E. A. Tonner, Anna			
Woods, J. S. Dick, J. Abraham, W. Odbert, Cash, \$1 each,	90	50	
<i>Columbus</i> , James Hoge, D. D., J. N. Whiting, J. Greenwood, J.			
Ridgeway, W. K. Carr, L. Goodale, \$5 each, Cash \$1,	31	00	
<i>Portsmouth</i> , E. Hamilton, W. Kinney, W. P. Gray, \$1 each,			
R. H. Pattillo, M. D. \$2, T. G. Gaylord \$1, S. B. Hemstead,			
M. D. \$2, J. Ratcliffe, Rev. E. Burr, J. Salisbury, J. McNair,			
D. M. Murray, \$1 each, J. V. Robinson \$3, J. Peebles			
\$1, L. C. Goff \$2, J. McDowell \$3, E. Kinney \$1, H.			
Buchanan \$2, M. Gregory \$1 75,			26 75
<i>Cincinnati</i> , Rev. J. T. Brooke \$10, G. Yeatman \$10, Miss Maria			
Overaker \$200, J. Pullen \$10, B. W. Hewson \$10,			
Rev. L. L. Hamline \$10, H. H. Southgate \$10, R. W.			
Lee \$10, J. Foster \$10, George Reeves \$10; H. Rocky,			
P. Wilson, J. Lawrence, Mr. Bishop, B. B. Whiteman,			
Dr. Judkins, E. Robins, M. Wright, W. Hartshorne,			
Judge Este, E. Duly, C. Ellicott, \$5 each; S. B. Find-			
lay, G. H. Hill, \$3 each; T. O. Prescott, J. Reynolds,			
W. Rankin, Esq., Mrs. Mansfield, \$2 each; C. D.			
Dana, A. F. Delinger, D. W. Bickwell, S. Black, sen.,			
Dr. Warder, E. Wallin, J. T. Mathews, D. K. Cady, \$1 ea.,	372	00	
<i>Hillsboro</i> , Remitted by R. H. Ayres, P. M.—Rev. J. M. D. Math-			
ews \$3, S. Linn \$1,			4 00
And of S. Linn, R. H. Ayres, \$1 50 each,			3 00
<i>Painesville</i> , W. L. Paine, per Mr. Giddings,			5 00
<i>Tulmadge</i> , Asaph Whittlesey, per Hon. E. Whittlesey,			6 00
			538 25
KENTUCKY.			
<i>Shelbyville</i> , Rev. John B. Paxton,	10	00	10 00
TENNESSEE.			
<i>Troy</i> , Rev. R. McCoy, per J. McMillan,	5	00	5 00
LOUISIANA.			
<i>New Orleans</i> , John McDonogh, Esq.,	100	00	100 00
			\$989 32

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania State Colonization Society*;
from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1841, inclusive.

May 20, Received of J. P. Davis, of Meadville, \$8; Flemington Congrega-			
tion, \$2 78; May 25, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. E. S. Green, \$5 each, per Rev.			
J. McKinney; May 26, Samuel Goodwine, annual subscription, \$10,			\$30 78
June 9, James Long, \$5; June 10, Dr. H. H. Ludwig, \$5; June 14, Archi-			
bald Robertson, \$100; Collection in Hartford County, by Rev. J. B. Pin-			
ney, \$140; Premium on Eastern funds, \$2; Rev. Mr. Noyes, per J. B.			
Pinney, \$5; June 16, Moses Johnson, donation, \$50; Mr. Wilson, \$10;			
Cash, \$5; June 17, C. Ellis & Co., \$5,			327 00
Total,			\$357 78

THE REV. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, D. D., has declined the appointment of Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

THE Office of the American Colonization Society has been removed to the new building on the North side of Pennsylvania Avenue, next to the American Hotel, between 3d and 4½ streets, up stairs, where all persons having business with the Society, or for the African Repository, are invited to call.



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African Repository and Colonial Journal

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